ounts, the actuals for 1922-23, including the expenditure of the Kunigal Stud Farm and rass Farms amount to Rs. 16,22,854. The actuals for 1921-22 are Rs. 38,40,806. xcluding the figures for Stores suspense account and the arrear charges for the Palace ...ery but including the expenditure on the Stud Farm and Grass Farms debited in the ... of that year, the expenditure for the year 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 18,61,047. The ...ture for 1922-23 thus shows a reduction of Rs. 2,38,193.

The Cavelry Regiments took part as usual in the several Military Sports, and by the number of prizes won and their success in the Polo Tournaments and Rifle ...ation Meetings acquitted themselves creditably.

Certain provisions of the Mysore Military Regulation has been extended to the ...sore Horse in the years 1915 and 1918. In the view of the impeding re-organisation of State Forces and with a view to enforce better discipline and facilitate the maintenance of these troops in a higher state of efficiency, the whole of the Military Regulation ...s extended to this Regiment during the year.

5. The supply of grass for the horses of the Mysore Lancers was ordered to be ...usted to a special officer in preference to the Squadron and contract arrangements that ...iously existed. A similar arrangement has been adopted in the Mysore Horse for some ...e past. The Chief Commandant is requested to submit a report as to how the new arrangement works and whether it has proved to be cheaper or more satisfactory.

6. The report makes a reference to 29 horses boarded out. It is considered desirable to discontinue the practice hereafter in view of the reduction in the strength of the horses and the orders have been issued accordingly.

7. On the recommendation of the Military Advisor, the Government were pleased to sanction the adoption of a scheme for the systematic training for the Mysore Lancers. Suitable candidates were also sent to different places to undergo different courses of instructions.

8. The organisation of the Military forces of the State was under the active consideration during the year, and Government hope to pass early orders on the subject.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Measures for Relief of Distress

READ—

1. G. O. No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, passing orders on the ...sures to be taken to afford relief in the affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, ...tioning an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 for subsistence loans and a further grant of Rs. 10,000 ...maintenance works.

2. G. O. No. I. & C. 3686-96—Ft. 205-23-2, dated 8th December 1923, directing the Conservator Forests to make arrangements for cutting grass in the Malnad forests for supply to the affected districts.

3. G. O No. 28-37—R. M. 11-23-126, dated 19th December 1923, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the grant of Takavi and land improvement loans.

4. Proceedings of the meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and ...mkur Districts and certain select Heads of Departments held in the Public Offices on the 21st and 22nd December 1923, under the presidency of the Dewan at which the present situation and the ...easures necessary for providing relief were discussed.

ORDER No. 49-63—D., DATED 26TH DECEMBER 1923.

From the reports received from the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, it is learnt that in about 610 villages in Kolar, ...ict, Bangalore, Tumkur Taluks and in parts of the Bangalore District seasonal ... Districts, and villages in Tumkur Taluk and in parts of the Bangalore District seasonal ...ondition owing to the failure of the North-East Monsoon are not satisfactory. The out-...turn of the ragi crop has been very poor, and owing to the tanks not receiving any water ...sequently rice cultivation has been rendered impossible. The main features of the situation ... a serious scarcity of fodder and water for men and cattle. The prices of food grains ...reported to be high, but as the unfavourable conditions are not general and are confined to only a small portion of the State, supplies of food grains in the market at present are ...equate. The demand for labour has however been felt by the population in the affected ...ct. The gathering in of the harvest—small as it has been—is at present affording the ...ple certain measure of employment. But when this is completed the demand for labour ...el to develop. It is therefore necessary that adequate provision should at once be made ... tank maintenance, village improvement and other useful public works so that the people ...be able to earn their livelihood. With a view to secure this object Government have ...ready issued orders to the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineers to push on

actively all works for which provision has been made in the budget. Additional grants have been sanctioned for expanding tank and village works and also for excavating temporary wells in tank beds. Strict instructions have been given to grant takavi loans liberally, and substantial additions to the amounts provided in the budget for the different classes of work have been made. In regard to the supply of fodder, depots were opened in parts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, but as the supplies were scanty and the prices beyond the means of the average cultivator, they were ordered to be closed. The Conservator of Forests has been directed to arrange for cutting grass in the Malnad forests of Shimoga and Kadur and to supply it to the affected districts on requisitions from the Deputy Commissioners. With a view to secure increased facilities for water the construction of drinking water wells in tank beds has been ordered and a large number have already been sunk. In extreme cases, the grant of gratuitous relief has also been authorised.

Loans.—The provision for Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the budget for the current year is Rs. 65,000. On the receipt of the Revenue Commissioner's report that conditions in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts were unfavourable, Government authorised the Revenue Commissioner to withdraw the allotments made for other districts and place larger sums of money at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of these three districts. Instructions were also issued that loans should be granted freely and promptly. An additional sum of Rs. 45,000 has been granted for loans. A further sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for subsistence loans. As it is reported that the amounts provided till now have not been adequate to meet the applications so far received, Government are pleased to direct that an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for meeting the loan requirements of Kolar and Tumkur districts up to the end of March 1924. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for restoring to the other districts their allotments which have been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioner for utilisation in the affected tracts. From the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners at the meeting, Government observe that large sums of money have been sanctioned on account of subsistence loans. Government desire to point out that the grant of subsistence loans should be ordered only after careful enquiry and should be confined to the localities where the condition of the people requires such help. Indiscriminate grant of subsistence loans while it may not afford much relief to the people to whom it is given may on the other hand have very demoralising effects. The expansion of village and public works will afford the people the necessary relief. Raiyats in the affected area should be encouraged to take land improvement loans wherever possible. This will not only stimulate the construction of works which will afford employment to the labouring classes but will also lead to a permanent improvement of the condition of the people. The total grant on account of loans will thus stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Provision in the budget	65,000
Additional grants sanctioned till now	45,000
Grants for subsistence loans	25,000
Additional grant now sanctioned for Kolar and Tumkur ...	90,000
Do. do for other districts ...	30,000
Total ...	2,55,000

Government direct that due care be exercised by the Revenue Officers of all grades in the disbursement of loans and that all *bona fide* applications must be promptly disposed of.

3. *Tank Maintenance Works.*—Tank maintenance works are a very useful class of works in a season like the present when the agricultural classes are eager to secure employment. They consist purely of earthwork and can be made available to the people in close proximity to their villages. Government desire to emphasise the desirability of taking up this class of works on an extensive scale. From the reports made by the Deputy Commissioners, Government observe that the procedure so far followed has not been quite uniform or regular. Expenditure on account of tank maintenance is of the nature of an advance, which has to be recovered from the raiyats who are responsible for maintaining the bunds of their tanks up to standard. Under the existing orders the raiyats' liability is limited to one year's assessment. Government are pleased to direct that all tank maintenance works in which the cost of the work is not in excess of one year's assessment on the atchkat may be undertaken at once without previous sanction. The execution of works, in which the cost of maintenance work to be done exceeds one year's assessment imposes a liability on Government. In regard to such works the estimates should be submitted for sanction so that Government may be able to ascertain the exact liability that will be thus thrown on them which will have to be provided for in the Revenue Account. As regards tank maintenance works which in view of the urgency of the situation, have already been started, although the cost is more than a year's assessment they may be completed without delay but the Deputy Commissioners are requested to submit at once a list of such cases showing the additional liability that is thrown on Government

The lists should be submitted so as to reach Government before 15th of January 1924. On receipt of this information Government will pass orders sanctioning a fixed sum of money from which the liability of Government in excess of the raiyat's share will be met, so that additional works may be undertaken according to the needs of the situation.

4. *Tank Restoration.*—As it is reported that tank maintenance, village improvement and other works will afford sufficient employment to the people for the present, Government consider that no tank restoration works either major or minor need be undertaken outside the budget programme. If, however, in any particular locality suitable tank maintenance or village improvement works are not available and it is considered necessary to start fresh restoration works, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, submit proposals with detailed estimates for sanction. Government also consider it necessary that the Engineering Department should investigate the adequacy of the sanctioned programme of works in the different affected areas and have projects in readiness so that in the event of seasonal conditions continuing to be unfavourable there may be no difficulty in starting works and in finding adequate employment to the people. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to submit by the end of February a programme of restoration works sanctioned and ready or for which raiyats have paid contributions which may be taken up if employment has to be provided for the people till the end of June 1924.

5. *Village Improvement Works.*—A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided in the budget for expenditure under this head. In Government Order No. 1679-83—R. M. 1123-23, dated 12th October 1923, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for Village Improvement Works in Tumkur District. In Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated 7th December 1923, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each of the affected taluks has been earmarked for Village Improvement Works out of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned in Government Order No. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-71, dated 22nd November 1923. The provision made for Village Improvement Work thus appears to be sufficient for the present. Information is not available as to the amount that has already been expended under this head. The question was raised that in view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the raiyat's share of the cost of village improvement work should be waived. Government consider that no general order waiving the contribution seems to be called for at the present stage. The cost of the raiyat's share of the work may be given as an advance in all cases in which the leading people of the village come forward to execute muchalikas to repay it. In other areas, preference should be given to tank maintenance works for affording employment to the people. In extreme cases where the people are unable to pay their share of the contribution, and no other suitable employment can be found, the Revenue Commissioner may exercise his discretion and relax the rules.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—Government have already authorised the grant of gratuitous relief in extreme cases the expenditure being met out of the imprests granted to the Amildars. As it is desirable to fix a maximum for the purpose, Government are pleased to direct that the expenditure under this head be limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 each in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and to Rs. 200 in the Bangalore District till the end of March 1924.

7. *Relief to Weavers and Artisans.*—The question of affording relief to weavers and artisans and also to people who on account of their social customs or scruples will not leave their houses will be separately considered.

8. *Fodder.*—Owing to the failure of the ragi crop and to the shrinkage in the wet cultivation, the difficulty for fodder in the affected areas has become great. With the approach of summer this difficulty is likely to become greater. The Deputy Commissioners report that the raiyats have already begun to dispose of their cattle for small prices. It is necessary to take all possible measures to secure that the cattle resources of the people are conserved to the maximum extent possible. The fodder depots opened in September and October in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur Districts did not yield successful results. The quantity that could be handled was limited and the prices at which they could be secured were beyond the means of the poorer population. In the Government Order of the 8th December, the Conservator of Forests was requested to cut grass in the Malnad forests in Shimoga and Kadur and to arrange for its supply to the affected tracts on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioners. As it is felt that the quantity that could be transported into the affected areas would necessarily be limited in view of the restricted facilities for transportation available, it has been decided to cut as much grass as possible and stock it in convenient localities in the malnad itself. This grass will be made available free of cost to cattle that are taken to the malnad from the affected tracts. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this arrangement. The Agricultural Department will be requested to provide suitable camping grounds for the cattle moving towards malnad and debit the cost to the lumpsum now placed at its disposal for the purpose. Dr. Coleman has suggested the advisability of providing for additional relief by keeping at a Central Depot a stock of fodder in reserve for sale to raiyats at bare cost price. He has also suggested

the starting of an experimental feeding camp in the Maddagiri Taluk where fodder conditions are most unsatisfactory. In this camp, cattle are proposed to be fed on a mixed diet consisting of prickly pear, straw and concentrated food. This experiment is reported to have been made in the Bombay Presidency with very successful results. The proposed experiment is to be made with a view to find out if the scheme is likely to yield good results in Mysore and if so, it may be further extended. Government accept Dr. Coleman's proposals which, however inadequate to meet the fodder situation as a whole, is sure to minimise the great economical loss that now stares in the face of the agricultural population of the affected tract.

9. The following grants are placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture :—

	Rs.
Advance for stocking a reserve of fodder	30,000
Concentration camps for feeding cattle in the malnad and provision for camping grounds *en route*	17,000
Experimental feeding camp in Maddagiri ...	3,000
Total ...	50,000

The grants are to be operated upon on proper estimates which the Director of Agriculture is requested to submit for sanction, with details of anticipated expenditure including establishment at an early date. In the meantime a sum of Rs. 10,000 is allowed to be drawn by him immediately to start operations. In regard to the cutting of grass, a sum of Rs. 5,000, has already been sanctioned by Government. In view of the decision to stock a larger quantity of cut grass in the malnad, larger grants will have to be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, and he is requested to submit an estimate of the amount required for securing a supply of about 2,000 tons of grass based on the experience already gained.

10. *Drinking Water.*—In order to provide for drinking water in areas in which scarcity of water has been felt, Government have already indicated the necessity of excavating temporary wells in tank beds, and expenditure on this account has been ordered to be met out of the sum of one lakh sanctioned in Government Order of 22nd November 1923. It is reported that a large number of them have already been sanctioned in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and that several more estimates are under consideration. It was ascertained at the meeting that the construction of these wells had, in some cases, been transferred to the Local Boards. As this procedure is likely to create dual control and confusion in the accounts, Government direct that the temporary well scheme be administered solely by the officers of the Revenue Department.

11. *Irrigation Wells.*—Government consider it necessary to encourage as far as possible the construction of new irrigation wells and the repairing and deepening of existing Kapale wells in which water has failed or has gone down to a low level. In the maidan portions of the State these wells serve as a kind of insurance against drought in years of scanty rain-fall. Government have therefore resolved to sanction a scheme for the execution of all such works on a large scale. For the present a small staff consisting of a Well Overseer with the necessary tools and plant will be employed under the Agricultural Department to render the necessary assistance to raiyats to repair the existing wells and to sink new ones. A sum of Rs. 1,760 is sanctioned for the purpose for a period of four months to be utilized as noted in the margin. The work should be started immediately. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this scheme and encourage raiyats to put in applications for loans for this purpose. The question of starting a larger campaign for the sinking of irrigation wells with the aid of improved appliances and technical advice is under the active consideration of Government.

	Rs.	
One Well Overseer	100	per month
One Sub-Overseer	30	,,
Travelling allowance	60	,,
Lumpsum for the purchase of necessary portable tools and other accessories ...	1,000	

12. *Wages.*—As the execution of the majority of works will devolve on the Public Works Department the discretion of fixing wages must vest primarily in the Executive Engineers who should ordinarily consult the Deputy Commissioners in the matter. The rates should not be too extravagant and should under no circumstances exceed the ordinary scheduled rates. At the same time care should be taken to see that the rates give the labourer a fair living wage, have a direct relationship to the prices prevailing in the neighbourhood for ragi and make some allowance for the dependants and children not coming to the works. Each Executive Engineer will submit in advance weekly for the information of the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department a statement of the rates of wages paid by him for all kinds of relief works started under his control. The Amildars should adopt these rates to secure uniformity. If there is any difference of opinion between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department on the subject a reference should be made to Government.

13. *Establishment for Public Works Department.*—In order to secure that works are carried out efficiently some addition to the establishment appears to be necessary. Government will now authorise the Chief Engineer to incur expenditure on account of establishment up to a limit of 10 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the works. This amount will be inclusive of the cost of the temporary establishment already sanctioned.

14. *Establishment for Revenue Offices.*—Each affected taluk will be given a clerk on Rs. 25 and for each of the seriously affected taluks a special shekdar also will be sanctioned to assist the Amildar in the relief operations. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to send a list of taluks to which establishments should be sanctioned on the above basis. A clerk on Rs. 40 is sanctioned for each of the district offices of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore to attend to the compilation of accounts, returns, etc., pertaining to distress relief, and similarly one accountant on Rs. 50 is sanctioned to the Revenue Commissioner's Office in addition to the staff already entertained for the purpose. Government desire to impress on the Revenue Commissioner the necessity of maintaining proper accounts of all expenditure incurred, classified under the various heads, according to Government sanction. When the present allotments are found inadequate a special report should be made to Government fully accounting for them and estimating further requirements up to 30th June 1924, if necessary. Government request the Revenue Commissioner to show the expenditure in the returns under the main classifications, *viz.*, those treated as advance and those treated as outright expenditure under the grants sanctioned for the purpose for each class of work. The Comptroller is requested to ledger all expenditure on relief operations in his office under a special head, and see that all bills are audited with promptness and care.

15. *Stationery.*—Government desire to emphasise the necessity to secure that scriptory work and routine correspondence is reduced to the lowest minimum possible. A list of only essential forms of accounts and bills must be prepared in consultation with the Comptroller and sent to Government for sanction, and the Superintendent of the Government Press will undertake only such printing work as is specially authorised by Government. Reports to Government should be concise and to the point and based on personal inspection. All elaborate forms should be avoided.

16. *General.*—Government trust that officers of all departments engaged in carrying out the operations now indicated in this order will act with quickness and decision showing at the same time a liberal measure of sympathy while giving effect to the detailed instructions now issued and those already given in the previous orders on the subject.

K. V. ANANTALAMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.